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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of Friday evening foots up the returns of the vote for Governor thus: Randall (Rep.) 14,753; Hobart, (Dem.) 11,351. Randall's majority thus far 3,321.

A Game that will not Win.

The illegality in making up the present tax list makes it extremely doubtful whether it will be confirmed. So our property holders, who have the money, are afraid to pay their taxes.—*Democrat.*

The tax list is strictly legal. It was foreseen that this enemy to the public welfare would attempt to prevent the collection of the annual taxes if in his power, or at least to keep them from being paid as long as possible. What he is driving at now is to destroy the credit of the city abroad, and to block the wheels of government at home, stop the public schools, and turn the city over to the tender care and keeping of robbers and assassins. First, he got out his injunction, whereby the authorities were prevented from making a temporary loan until the taxes were paid; his next step is to prevent the payment of the taxes. Hence, he throws out "doubts" whether or not the tax list will be confirmed by the Courts, and pretends that "property holders are afraid to pay their taxes." Forseeing, we say, the infamous course he was likely to pursue, special care was taken by Aldermen to levy the assessment strictly in accordance with the requirements of the charter. The amount of taxes levied is not far from $100,000 less than the sum Wentworth assessed upon the tax payers. He is careful to keep facts of this kind out of sight.

It may strike some people with surprise when we inform them that the tax list levied by Wentworth was illegal, and if any person had been willing

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

INSURRECTION AND WAR IN FRANCE.

There is nothing cheering in the relations or prospects between England and France. A large body of men—the ablest and most capitalistic and most experienced statesmen—in the latter country, believe that it is the fixed and unalterable purpose of Louis Napoleon, to make England feel the weight of his armed hand, and that all his present plans, all his alliances, and all his hopes are centered in the projects which he is quietly maturing for an English invasion and a march of his victorious legions upon the city of London.

This belief has so rooted itself in the English mind that though it can be justified by no existing facts, any one of which singly would be deemed conclusive, the money market of London is constantly under its influence, and the strongest parts of the commercial world feel its chilling effects.

The question of Napoleon's intentions—so close are the peculiarly social and industrial relations of the other Country and the United States—is hardly less important, here than in the land which believes itself threatened by a hostile demonstration. Though our soil might not reach an invader's tread in the event of a war between these two powers, there is not a nook or corner in our country that would not, through its money and its markets, be made to suffer from the collision. The contest would be the grappling of giants, and the effect upon the commerce, the industry and invention of the world would so deplorably unsettled. Though it is not difficult to see which side the sympathies of the American people would embrace, he would be a prophet who could foretell the result of this struggle. India hardly reconciled to her masters; Ireland always in a ferment and ready for a fray; Australia uneasy under her colonial dependence; the alliances of Napoleon in Italy, Spain, and Russia; the probable position of Austria towards the representative of European Liberalism; the success of the unceasing effort of the French to gain the mastery of the seas, troubled by complications and reverses that Great Britain might be unable to encounter, or that might compel her to raise the standard of revolution in every continental seaport in which her troops could find a lodgment. But instead of predicting results, let us hope that the alarm of the English is groundless, and that the peace of the world may be preserved.

HOOSIER ORATORY.

Our neighbors of the Chicago *Herald* are entertaining their readers with the speech of the Hoosier Demosthenes—Daniel Webster Voorhees, Esquire—in defence of Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents. In this bit of bad taste it is only following the example of the Washington *Constitution*, and various and sundry other journals of the political school to which it belongs. Now, there would be no objection to any flood of Mr. Voorhees' platitudes and spread-eagleisms which the Administration papers might see fit to send out upon a people more grievously afflicted with balderdash than any other under the sun,—provided, always, only those who know the *status* of the orator were to be bored and disgusted by his stirring wave of law, decency and common sense. But the importance given to the trial in which our Demosthenes exploded, the grave nature of the offence with which the prisoner was charged, and the connection of the whole issue with the question of Slavery, still more Mr. Voorhees's speech read in Canada and England, as well as at home, and he cannot be quite content with the damaging imputations under which American jurisprudence and oratory will lie in consequence of the unbridled folly and astonishing impudence of the speaker. He is the Attorney General of the very respectable State of Indiana; he was introduced to the Virginia Court by his Governor, with a flourish of trumpets that was heard afar; he spoke in a court which excited universal interest; and lo the result! A pettifogging lawyer stealing cases in Podunk county, in Mr. Voorhees State, to display the ignorance of law which would be exhibited by any one of the insolences and negligent which sit astride of its sentences, and the neglect of his client that he made so conspicuous, would be hissed out of Court. We do not complain of Mr. Voorhees' politics or his want of sense. Our ignorance is that he should be quoted as a leading American lawyer in the trial of treason cases.

THE CASE OF JOHN E. COOK.

We have no desire for the death of this misguided young man—the brother-in-law of Gov. Willard of Indiana. He has been condemned to the gallows by a Virginia jury, but in such a way that the Executive clemency may yet reach him. The only things peculiar in his case are that he made good his escape from the Harper's Ferry slaughter, that he has high Democratic officials for relatives and defenders, and that he has been acquitted of *treason*. In other matters he is just as guilty as Brown—just as much entitled to pardon and no more. If he, or any other, or any number of others, who are resting under the death penalty at Charlestown shall escape with their lives we shall applaud the spirit of forgiveness which sets them free.

But when it comes to this, that Cook is to be bought off by this multitude of curses which Northern Doughfaces may level at old Brown, and the number of lies they may tell on prominent members of a certain political party—we respectfully protest. Let the reader notice the exposure furnished by a Democratic paper at McGregor, Iowa, in this connection—printed in another column. It is no less than an extensive subornation of the northern press by Gov. Willard, to create a factitious public sentiment in behalf of Cook and against all the other Harper's Ferry prisoners. That there should be coupled with this a volley of imprecations against the Republican party is all natural enough. It is pleasant to know that the programme has fallen into the hands of one man who cannot be corrupted. We give the managers of this curious machine notice that they will take nothing by their motion.

CREDIT OF MILWAUKEE.

The holders of the bonds of our neighboring city of Milwaukee had a meeting in New York, a few days ago, in which the affairs of that municipality were freely discussed. The conclusion reached was—a resolution urging Milwaukee to pay up arrears and behave better in the future. It is needless to say that a corporation which must tax real estate and personal property within its limits *five* to *six* per cent. upon their assessed value for the payment of the interest on its debt, will not be in any great haste, after having enjoyed a year or two of exemption from this burden, to take up the obligation anew. It is clearly for the interest of every Western city to urge Milwaukee to the doing of her duty in the premises; but until the men who were foolish enough to contract a debt of such enormous proportions are dispossessed of the control of public affairs, it is vain to hope that the wisdom of payment will be recognised. In the mean time, with Western towns and corporations most active in part the damaging consequences of the default. Lucidly Chicago has little or no debt to *provide* for, and rarely wants to borrow. Not on her account, but in behalf of other Western cities which have local improvements to make, we are justified in appealing to Milwaukee to retrieve her self of the odium with which she is now justly regarded.

A Texas Scrap for Farms.—The Dakotah City (Nebraska) *Herald* says that Henry Pilgrim, of that county, raised a crop of corn this year, of twenty acres, that averaged one hundred and fifty-four and one-third bushels to the acre.

The Tariff Bill.—At 7½ in Canada the Tariffs five others. General New England articles have lately purchased home thirty.

Exports from the Port of Chicago Since August First.

"Are you on a solid basis," was the significant question asked us last week by a wealthy and very intelligent gentleman from New York. The general drift of our friend's conversation was the solidity of isolation, and the utter instability of everything at the West.

We plead guilty to large indebtedness at the West; to great inflations caused by our increase of means for the five years previous to 1859; but we can assure our friend and all whom it may concern, that our people have been taught by sad experience a lesson of prudence which will not be forgotten during the lifetime of this generation. As a general rule we are satisfied that Western people have for the last two years practiced economy more rigidly, and have exercised more self-denial to pay their debts, than those of any other section of the Union. The New York merchants have complained bitterly that Western merchants buy very sparingly, and if our counsels are heeded these complaints will not cease for many months to come. Our people will do their part in teaching the New York importers a lesson, which it is to be hoped will prove alike valuable to them and to the entire country.

A sick man is generally the poorest possible judge of his own disease; and so the judgement of our shrewdest citizens may be at fault in supposing that we have now reached, or that during the coming winter we certainly shall reach "a solid basis." Do this subject we would speak with becoming modesty, but we venture to suggest that a people who are absorbed in practical schemes and will speculations have more gas than grain statistics to exhibit, and more extravagance than exports. In order to show what Chicago and the country tributary to her are doing towards securing a "solid basis" for business prosperity, we present the following table of the

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS *of sixteen leading articles, from the 1st of August last to the 15th of November.*

Wheat, bushels,	$2,288,115
Corn, "	1,849,000
Oats, "	700,981
Rye, "	90,000
Barley, "	49,954
Flour, bbls.,	1,105,177
Grass Seed, lbs.,	1,000,311
Timothy Seed, lbs.,	31,000
Clover Seed, lbs.,	69,776
Beef, bbls.,	27,765
Pork, "	41,500
Lard, lbs.,	2,000,000
Hides, "	1,870,879
Wool, "	113,000
	$9,780,179

The amount of the articles shipped is correct, but their true value may vary somewhat, as we did not average the prices ruling each week; but the result is sufficiently accurate for our purpose. It should be noticed also that this is not the season for the shipment of corn, and but a small part of our pork has gone forward. We think it is entirely safe to say that very little short of TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS will be added to the credit of Chicago between the first of August and the first of January. A very considerable portion of this vast sum must be used to pay for our manufactured articles, groceries and other imports purchased during the last six months; but it can scarcely be doubted that a very handsome sum will be left to pay off Western indebtedness. Let this good work continue till we shall hear no more questions as to whether the business of the West rests upon a solid basis.

The tables which we have published weekly for some time past of the receipts of produce at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, have shown that Chicago received more than one-third of the entire amount. From St. Louis and Cincinnati hemp and some other articles are shipped which do not appear in our commercial tables. It will be safe to say therefore, that these cities will ship to the seaboard during the last four months of the present year, produce to the value of thirty millions of dollars, and as Chicago is nearly twice as large as Chicago, probably forty millions would not be too high an estimate.

We think, therefore, that the business and the prosperity of the West must ere long find a "solid basis." The "solid" values of the West are found as well as at home; and we cannot be quite content with the damaging imputations under which American jurisprudence and oratory will lie in consequence of the unbridled folly and astonishing impudence of the speaker. He is the Attorney General of the very respectable State of Indiana; he was introduced to the Virginia Court by his Governor, with a flourish of trumpets that was heard afar; he spoke in a court which excited universal interest; and lo the result! A pettifogging lawyer stealing cases in Podunk county, in Mr. Voorhees State, to display the ignorance of law which would be exhibited by any one of the insolences and negligent which sit astride of its sentences, and the neglect of his client that he made so conspicuous, would be hissed out of Court. We do not complain of Mr. Voorhees' politics or his want of sense. Our ignorance is that he should be quoted as a leading American lawyer in the trial of treason cases.

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JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

Various Items Relating Thereto.

A BIG GUN.

The Hon. Alexander R. Boteler has in his possession a gun belonging to old John Brown, taken from his rendezvous on the mountain, which weighs 14 pounds, and is mounted by means of a pivot attached to the barrel. It was made for the purpose of shooting slugs.

CRINOLINE IN THE CASE.

The brightest and wittiest and most polite thing which the Virginians have said in connection with Old Brown is, that the ladies who proposed to go to the old man's cell intended to carry him of in their crinoline. If there is a law in that eminent State against broad phylacteries, it ought to be dug out and put in the face of these feminine philanthropists. We respectfully suggest that Gov. Wise might issue a proclamation requiring all ladies within ten miles of Harper's Ferry or Charlestown to appear in pants. The world tend to the conservation of public peace in Virginia.

IT IS DRAMATISED.

An original play was brought out at Worcester, Mass., on Monday evening, and with success, the hero of which is Osawatomie Brown, and the materials of which are made up from scenes in his life at the West, concluding with those at Harper's Ferry. It was written by J. H. Rogers.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* does the following good thing:

The following interesting document, picked up near the *Courier* office, will be "backed" against anything ever produced. It is a copy of a letter written half a century ago by Sir Boyle Roche, a member of the Irish Parliament, during the troubled times of Ninety-Eight, when a handful of men from the County of Wexford struck terror into the heart of Mars as well as the worthy writer himself. The alterations, supposed to have been made by the Governor to suit his purposes, are in italics.

LETTER FROM GOV. WISE TO MRS. R. F. HALLETT.

RICHMOND, Nov 10th, 1859.

Beloved Benjamin:—Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down and inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are all in from those blood-thirsty rebels, most of whom we, thank God, killed and dispersed or *soon to be hung*. We are in a pretty mess; can get no time to eat comfort sighs. Ho would have to drink, except whiskey; and when we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this I hold a sword in each hand and a pistol in the other.

I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end of it, and I see I was right; for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that everything is at a stand still. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I did not receive it until this morning. Indeed scarce a mail arrives without being robbed; no longer ago than yesterday the mail from *Lee Depot* was robbed one thin cent. The bags had been left behind for fear of accident, and by good luck there was nobody in but two outside passengers, who had nothing for the thieves to get. Last Tuesday notice was given that a gang of rebels was advancing here under the *Abolition* standard, but they had no colors nor arms except bagpipes, and an *Infernal Camera Machine*.

Immediately every man in the place, including women and children, turned out to meet them. We soon found our force much too little; we were too near to think of retreating. Death was in our face; but all at once a wag began to be all alive again. Fortunately the rebels had no guns but pistols and pikes, and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition we put them all to the sword. Not a soul of them escaped, except *some that had a dozen balls fired into them and were then thrown into the river and* some of them that were left Congress under the most exalted and in a very short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all of different colors, but mostly dollars to a few thousands, for us to rummage a sort of camp which they had left behind them. All we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles of water, and a bundle of *Provisional* communications filled with *the names of Abolition rebels, and a basket full of correspondence implicating many leading members of Northern Republican factions, which you and I would rejoice to see hung, although they don't deserve it half so much as we do.* Troops are now stationed all around the country, which exactly squares with my ideas; as the only way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it plump in the face. I have only time to add that I am in a great hurry.

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HENRY A. WISE.

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THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

The Tory of the counsel for John Brown and his fellow-prisoners at Charlestown, Va., is an old Tryon. His ancestors moved from Troy for many years, and died in this city. George was an office boy for Judge Gleason, a well-known lawyer, about eighteen years ago. The Judge's Compromise was repealed, Mr. Reed House, corner of North-Second street and Jacob; and doubtless many citizens remember him. Young Reed went to Boston, and soon to be a reputable lawyer by his own unaided exertions. His brother Robert was employed for a time in the Custom House, and died of consumption about two years since."

AN INCENDIARY DEMOCRAT.

The New York *Times* has the following:

A Mr. Parkins, who edits the *Clarke Journal*, "a weekly sheet, published at Berryville, Clark County, Va.," is a very violent Democrat in politics, has taken the extraordinary action in his head that the safety of Virginia does not require her Governor and people to wade knee deep in the blood of her fellow-citizens, but may fall into their hands. He ventures to think that even the execution of Brown and his companions is quite unnecessary, and will quite as much harm as good to the character of the State abroad and to its peace at home. He speaks especially as every sensible man must feel—about the absurd and disgraceful panic into which the Harper's Ferry affair seems to have thrown the Virginians, and remonstrates warmly and somewhat indignantly, against the exhibition of fear which they are incautiously making to the world at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is in consternation. Such "treason" on the soil of Virginia seems quite incredible. The neighbors on last Friday to Northern intrigue and Northern gold. Mr. Parkins must have been bribed to the utterance of these treasonable sentiments. But the *Enquirer* is especially anxious that Mr. Parkins should be taken care of. Whether he has not made himself liable to fine and imprisonment in the county jail, by his free speech, and must pay submits to the people of his county. It is quite certain that they "owe it to their own *safety* to suppress this insolent heresy." What a tinder box the Old Dominion must be! It will be dangerous by and by for a sane man to look in that direction, lest the State should instantly explode.

A FULMINATION FROM VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the following amiable exhortation:

BUCKINGHAM, Nov. 9th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Whig:

In yesterday's *Whig* I notice a paragraph, about eight lines in length, which I do think is worth all that I have seen about Harper's Ferry altogether. You have hit the nail exactly on the head! The article is headed "Abolition Emissaries," and the part which pleases me most is this:

"The truth is, we have no longer any use for the vagabond tourists or itinerant peddlers, of unknown character, who have heretofore found free course among us. And let business our citizens to hold all such to account."

"Now, that's sense. Them's my sentiments, and I go in for getting rid of the whole crew. A plague upon their whole mass! Don't encourage them; don't buy anything from them; don't employ them in any way—I mean the whole of them, in every description, size, caste and color. If they don't leave, why starve them out! Anything, any way to get rid of them. AMEN! A SUBSCRIBER.

A PLEA FOR CAPT. COOK.

The *Christian Advocate* of last week contains an eulogium of John E. Cook, and a plea for his life, which presents the unfortunate man in the new character of a poet. The article, which we subjoin, is understood to be from the pen of Rev. Elbert I. Porter, the editor:

CAPT. JOHN E. COOK.

This misguided young man, who, with the other insurgents at Harper's Ferry, has been condemned to death, we cannot believe to be, in fact, the felon the Virginia Court has adjudged him to be in law. Guilty he is, no doubt, was, of conjoining with others for the commission of crime—guilty, in yielding to the villainous schemes of old Ossawatomie, and the plausible sophistry of the *Treasonman*, Kagi. But we are sure that he was incapable of plotting and contriving so infernal an assemblage of crimes as met in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. That was the work of older heads and heavier hands.

Let Brown, as the master actor in this bad affair, be hung. He has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country. Let him be held up to a traitor's shame and ignominy. Let Northern fanatics take warning from his scaffold, and desist from their reckless and insane rage. But, Brown executed, Virginia justice is avenged. Cook deserves no such fate as is due to his tempter and leader; and this we say from intimate knowledge of the character of the unfortunate young man.

He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law student in Williamsburgh, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer knew him he had no Abolition sympathies, nor had we [illegible] purposes against any. As an element of church, and a teacher in a then mission Sabbath school, he displayed tendencies of Christian at once amicable and admirable. When the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical prejudices, Cook, a young and visionary and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by Brown into a partial participation in his crimes. But it must be remembered that these crimes sprang from political causes, and were committed under the promptings of political revenge.

From Kansas, Cook retired to Harper's Ferry, where he seems to have been employed in peaceable avocations, until his evil genius, Brown, again called him into service. The rest is known.

WISE AND HIS CAVALRY.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says:

We are sorry to see the fanfaronade of the Richmond *Enquirer* about the dissolution of the Union, unless Gov. Wise be nominated at Charleston, treated with seriousness by any portion of the press. It is nothing more than interfering the Charleston Convention into the nomination of the valiant Governor, and is a good deal like the Governor of Virginia sending his horses at Harper's Ferry into the service of Virginia, for mounting the Baltimore Light Grays, the result of the order being a gathering together of seven spavined animals with blind bridles and two saddles!"

THE PRESIDING JUDGE.

The Charlestown correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following photographic portraits of the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge in the Brown trial. Of the first:

In person Mr. Harding is unprepossessing. He carries the worst marks of intemperance. His face is a vindictive as well as a degraded one. His long curved nose seems always on the point of finding out its victim. There is no speculation in his eye. His very dress indicates his utter recklessness to appearances. His manner is as coarse as his aspect. He is forever ridiculous. He commands no respect. When he talks in Court, the Judge falls into a reverie, the lawyers turn their backs, the bystanders look as if they seemed ill at ease, but after saying his word—long or short—falls back into his chair, and sleeps, while the nearest of his colleagues rise with a stretch, and, after accepting in the air of general dulapidation, he, too, is wholly unlike the published portraits of him.

JUDGE PARKER.

The Judge is a handsome man. He is, too an amiable man, and that he is open to gentle emotions, his evident struggles to retain his composure the other day when sentencing Cook, Copple, and the other negroes, very plainly showed. Judge Parker, I believe, has presided over these trials with as much fairness as in the nature of the case could be expected. That he has been influenced by Mr. Hunter, throughout, it would be hard to deny. That he has been strangely deaf to some very powerful arguments for the defence—especially those of Mr. Green, in the case of Cook—is sufficiently evident. But no one has doubted the integrity of his intentions. Judge Parker, too, he has displayed a degree of curtesy to strangers who needed it, when even Mr. Hunter has failed in this regard. Gentlemen from every quarter are of keen lawyer. His face almost always seems to be shaded by a frown, owing to the deepness in his brow and around his mouth; but his whole is unwieldy genius and his manner kind. His age must be a little under fifty. His stature is very small. "He is prone to comforts of posture and social enjoyment. Court he also likes to cover with his judicial legs aloft, resting among piles of law books on his table, and of an evening he is all alive again. Fortunately the rebels had no guns but pistols and pikes, and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition we put them all to the sword. Not a soul of them escaped, except *some that had a dozen balls fired into them and were then thrown into the river and* some of them that were left Congress under the most exalted and in a very short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all of different colors, but mostly dollars to a few thousands, for us to rummage a sort of camp which they had left behind them. All we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles of water, and a bundle of *Provisional* communications filled with *the names of Abolition rebels, and a basket full of correspondence implicating many leading members of Northern Republican factions, which you and I would rejoice to see hung, although they don't deserve it half so much as we do.* Troops are now stationed all around the country, which exactly squares with my ideas; as the only way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it plump in the face. I have only time to add that I am in a great hurry.

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He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law student in Williamsburgh, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer knew him he had no Abolition sympathies, nor had we [illegible] purposes against any. As an element of church, and a teacher in a then mission Sabbath school, he displayed tendencies of Christian at once amicable and admirable. When the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical prejudices, Cook, a young and visionary and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by Brown into a partial participation in his crimes. But it must be remembered that these crimes sprang from political causes, and were committed under the promptings of political revenge.

From Kansas, Cook retired to Harper's Ferry, where he seems to have been employed in peaceable avocations, until his evil genius, Brown, again called him into service. The rest is known.

WISE AND HIS CAVALRY.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says:

We are sorry to see the fanfaronade of the Richmond *Enquirer* about the dissolution of the Union, unless Gov. Wise be nominated at Charleston, treated with seriousness by any portion of the press. It is nothing more than interfering the Charleston Convention into the nomination of the valiant Governor, and is a good deal like the Governor of Virginia sending his horses at Harper's Ferry into the service of Virginia, for mounting the Baltimore Light Grays, the result of the order being a gathering together of seven spavined animals with blind bridles and two saddles!"

THE PRESIDING JUDGE.

The Charlestown correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following photographic portraits of the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge in the Brown trial. Of the first:

In person Mr. Harding is unprepossessing. He carries the worst marks of intemperance. His face is a vindictive as well as a degraded one. His long curved nose seems always on the point of finding out its victim. There is no speculation in his eye. His very dress indicates his utter recklessness to appearances. His manner is as coarse as his aspect. He is forever ridiculous. He commands no respect. When he talks in Court, the Judge falls into a reverie, the lawyers turn their backs, the bystanders look as if they seemed ill at ease, but after saying his word—long or short—falls back into his chair, and sleeps, while the nearest of his colleagues rise with a stretch, and, after accepting in the air of general dulapidation, he, too, is wholly unlike the published portraits of him.

JUDGE PARKER.

The Judge is a handsome man. He is, too an amiable man, and that he is open to gentle emotions, his evident struggles to retain his composure the other day when sentencing Cook, Copple, and the other negroes, very plainly showed. Judge Parker, I believe, has presided over these trials with as much fairness as in the nature of the case could be expected. That he has been influenced by Mr. Hunter, throughout, it would be hard to deny. That he has been strangely deaf to some very powerful arguments for the defence—especially those of Mr. Green, in the case of Cook—is sufficiently evident. But no one has doubted the integrity of his intentions. Judge Parker, too, he has displayed a degree of curtesy to strangers who needed it, when even Mr. Hunter has failed in this regard. Gentlemen from every quarter are of keen lawyer. His face almost always seems to be shaded by a frown, owing to the deepness in his brow and around his mouth; but his whole is unwieldy genius and his manner kind. His age must be a little under fifty. His stature is very small. "He is prone to comforts of posture and social enjoyment. Court he also likes to cover with his judicial legs aloft, resting among piles of law books on his table, and of an evening he is all alive again. Fortunately the rebels had no guns but pistols and pikes, and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition we put them all to the sword. Not a soul of them escaped, except *some that had a dozen balls fired into them and were then thrown into the river and* some of them that were left Congress under the most exalted and in a very short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all of different colors, but mostly dollars to a few thousands, for us to rummage a sort of camp which they had left behind them. All we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles of water, and a bundle of *Provisional* communications filled with *the names of Abolition rebels, and a basket full of correspondence implicating many leading members of Northern Republican factions, which you and I would rejoice to see hung, although they don't deserve it half so much as we do.* Troops are now stationed all around the country, which exactly squares with my ideas; as the only way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it plump in the face. I have only time to add that I am in a great hurry.

Truly your friend and obedient servant, Executioner of John Brown, and Candidate for the presidency in the year 1860, should occasion offer, when an opportunity offers.

HENRY A. WISE.

P. S. If you do not receive this, of course it must have miscarried, therefore I beg you will write and let me know. In order that this may not become public, as I have my private private correspondence has, please hand it to the editor of the *Courier* for insertion in that sheet.

P. P. S. "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED," *if Virginia has to recede for it.*

AN EFFORT FOR BROWN.

The Akron, Ohio, *Beacon* of the 16th says:

We understand that a serious effort will be made by the friends and relatives of John Brown in this county, to induce Gov. Wise to release Brown for a time sufficient to try the question of his sanity. The despatch, sent by the writer of this paragraph, to the effect that "insanity was hereditary in that family," availed nothing to stay the trial. We doubt if an hundred officials from our best citizens could save Virginia from a foul deed. Still, such an effort, we are told, will be made. Believing, as we certainly do, that upon this question and those related to it—the question, to wit, of Slavery—John Brown was a *monomaniac*, we cannot bear the thought of his being hung as a felon.

THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

The Tory of the counsel for John Brown and his fellow-prisoners at Charlestown, Va., is an old Tryon. His ancestors moved from Troy for many years, and died in this city. George was an office boy for Judge Gleason, a well-known lawyer, about eighteen years ago. The Judge's Compromise was repealed, Mr. Reed House, corner of North-Second street and Jacob; and doubtless many citizens remember him. Young Reed went to Boston, and soon to be a reputable lawyer by his own unaided exertions. His brother Robert was employed for a time in the Custom House, and died of consumption about two years since."

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CLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
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THOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
rite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
LAMANDER SAFES,
e Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
TT & WORCESTER, Agents,
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and Burglar Proof Safes,
ALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that secured the premium at the World's Fair, London, the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE YET IN USE. These Safes that were awarded medals at the
se Safes from the most perfect security against Fire burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.
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e paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Premium Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in
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C. L. HARLTON & CO., Agents,
s Safes on hand, 95 Water street, Chicago, Ill.
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Lock Manufactory,
e subscribers would respectfully inform their friends
the public that they have opened
BRANCH OF THEIR NEW YORK HOUSE
City of Chicago, where they intend manufacturing
Safes of the kind
nk, Prison, Safe and House Locks
AND
House Trimmings.
ring availed ourselves of the latest improvements in
inery for the finishing of our work, we are enabled to
our stock at reasonable prices.
ders or attention will be spared to render entire satisfaction to all purchasers.
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COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
The Great Central.
e oldest and most extensive in the West is situated in
Metropolitan Church Block, Chicago, Ill.
Other Colleges connected with this will be located at all
e World's Fairs, New York, 1853, and AKRON, Ohio.
ers and the charges less than any other Commercial College.
Circular containing full information will be furnished on
application at the College or by letter. Life Scholarship
ertificate and Diploma to a young man on his graduation.
Address
T. F. SLOAN,
President and Proprietor.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.—
$25, $35 and $40.
. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the high-
priced and more noisy Machine the same stitch as the $120 Ma-
chine, and will do more work in the same time. It uses the
same, have the under feed, straight needle, new from two
spools—no shuttle—makes the stitch alike on both sides of
the cloth. RUN VERY RAPIDLY AND ALMOST
NOISELESS. It is not nearly so liable to get out of order.
Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at seven
Fairs. The Machine (Cornell's Patent) is now in use in
ny to the $100 machines. Turns back on itself without
ing to move the work, and will sew a seam as well as
ough. The $50 one (Taggart & Farr's Patent) is large,
ong, and is getting great satisfaction. The Leather
Lettering and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Farr's
tent) is very handy and useful for marking any pat-
erns, clothing, &c., also, is not assumable of doing the most
ful Machine. Either of these will be sent to any part of
the United States, according to the printed directions.
Samples and Circular sent on receipt of stamp.
We are Sole Agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEM-
MING MACHINE, the acknowledged success of
day and all others of them will soon come and follow.
Hemmer and Feller is attached to any Sewing Machine.
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Address, (if in
ago,) or, if out of town, in CORNELL & CO.'S
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Co-Partnership Notices.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.—
The subscribers have formed a partnership under the
firm name of CARTER & TAYLOR, for the transaction
of a General Commission Business in the sale of Flour,
Lumber and Produce; and have taken the Dock, Ware-
house and Office at
No. 242 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Opposite Randolph street,) lately occupied by the late
firm of Culver & Taylor, Goodwin & Co.
CARTER & TAYLOR are also Agents for ST. JO-
SEPH STEAM MILLS, and offer the ST. JOSEPH "XXXX"
FLOUR. ARTEMAS CARTER,
ALFRED TAYLOR.
Chicago, Oct. 17th, 1859. oct18-6t 130

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of
STRONG & WILEY BROTHERS
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of
the late firm will be settled by Wiley Brothers & Co.
D. STRONG,
C. V. WILEY,
B. B. WILEY.
Chicago, Oct. 27th, 1859. no1-1w 133

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-
tofore existing between the undersigned, under the
style of Ryerson, Miller & Co., is this day dissolved by mu-
tual consent. All parties indebted to said firm are notified
against the late firm, either by account, or otherwise, will
settle the same with Ryerson & Co., who alone are au-
thorized to settle the business of the late firm.
MARTIN RYERSON,
WATTS T. MILLER,
ROBERT W. MORRIS.
Chicago, Oct. 27th, 1859. no1-1w 133

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between
Charles Gossage & Co., of Chicago, Cook, and Gossage, W.
& Co., of Chicago, Ill., under the firm name and style of
Gossage, W. & Co., is this day, December 15th, 1859, dis-
solved by mutual consent. The said Henry W.
Andress assumes the business, and all debts due the late
firm subscribed to settle all its affairs of any and every
kind. Signed, WILLIAM GOSSAGE,
HENRY W. ANDRESS.
I will continue the Paper Hanging and Window Shade
business in my own name, at the old established stand,
No. 80 Randolph street, as heretofore.
dec15-1m W. ANDRESS.

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E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite
Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifica-
tions for all kinds of Buildings in Chicago—both public and pri-
vate—at reasonable rates. His confidently refers to
many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and pri-
vate—as evidences of his ability, and, that confidence entrusted
to him will be accepted in the most satisfactory manner.
jan6-1y

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G. RANDALL,
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GREAT VARIETY STORE,
119 LAKE STREET,
Direct Importer and Wholesale Jobber in
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BERLIN WOOLSTEDS,
GERMAN BASKETS,
DEALER IN
Yankee Notions, Indian Beads, &c.
TOYS in assortment of sixty dozen pieces for fifteen
dollars.
TIN AND WOODEN BIRD CAGES—Large variety.
Pocket Rocking-Horses and Velocipedes, &c.
Also, Agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
The attention of wholesale buyers is invited. Prices
low. no1-6m2 120 LAKE STREET.

CITIZENS OF CHICAGO AND
COMMUNITY GENERALLY.
You are cordially invited to call and examine the
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS,
Now offered at the New Store
123.....Lake Street.....123
Crossing of the
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Beautiful and superb New Patterns of Coral, Lava, Car-
buncle, Etruscan, Cameo, Engine Turned and all other
styles.
PINS, EAR-RINGS AND BRACELETS,
FOBS AND CHATELAINE CHAINS,
Rings, Thimbles, Gents' Buttons, Studs, Sleeve Buttons,
Lockets, Charms, Cut Reviveres and Plain Gold necklaces,
Port Monnaies, Pencils, Pens, Cream, Sugar
and Butter Scoops, Oyster and Gravy Ladles, Cups,
Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and all the most Usual
Fancy Goods, that it has been the pleasure of the Country to
be called to the Attention of. Also, Numerous New Patterns of
the Setts, Cutlery, Table Furniture, Tea Trays, Castors,
Bowls, Ewers, Goblets, Vases, Goblets, Table
Ware, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, a
large assortment of Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware, and which
will be sold at the New
Store, 123 Lake Street, one door east of Clark street.
R. K. CABERET.

MASONIC and other Regalia on
hand and made to order by R. K. CABERET.

SPECTACLES.—A full assortment
of Gold, Silver, Steel, Plated and Fine Spectacles suit-
able for the Lake trade. R. K. CABERET.

FRESH OYSTERS AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Received daily by Cars, Kegs and Shells, at
the Depot, foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
oct1-1m C. S. MABEY.

WELCH'S EASTERN
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, no 6 Fremont
street, (between Lake and Randolph streets,) Chicago, Illi-
nois, is now receiving and opening a large assortment of new
and elegant Carriages, of all styles. Carriages stored
and repaired. T. W. WELCH.
sep20-1y

Special Notices.

☞ Nature is the Greatest Physi-
cian. This is now admitted by the medical profession as a
fact. The principles of healing toward. It is wisely pro-
vided by the benign processing that whenever anything is
wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body
are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim
therefore is to strengthen the natural powers. This has
always been in view by the skilful compounders of DR. J.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh
vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this
medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels, is im-
mediate and decisive. The patient who is with enough to
quit dragging and try the Bitters soon finds he has
taken a new lease of life, and he continues the use of
the article, he is overjoyed to find the return of health
coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the
bloom has departed give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bit-
ters a trial.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.
nov15-1w&w

☞ The Contrast.—While congratu-
lating those who have had the good fortune to be
BORN BEAUTIFUL,
I would recommend those whose hair is of an odious tint
to use Chevalier's Eyanitor Hair Dye, they may, so far as the
hair is concerned, in TRE MINUTE BE
MADE BEAUTIFUL.
The Dye has been analyzed and certified to be pure and
harmless, by Dr. Chilton, the most distinguished Chemist
in the United States. Sold everywhere, and applied by all
Hair Dressers. CHRISTODORO, 6 Astor House, New
York. no24-1m

☞ Medical Notice.—Dr. E. Read-
ing, who has been engaged in the treatment of consumption
and other chronic diseases in this city for four years past,
has removed from New York, and is now at his rooms in
Matthews' Block, corner of State and Washington streets,
Room No. 4, where he may be consulted until the 1st of
December, when he will leave for the South to spend
ing the winter. During his absence, patients will be promptly
attended to by his partner, A. J. Mead, who will remain
permanently in Chicago. Dr. Reading's treatment is
unfailingly to be confidently successful, and he will take
pleasure in explaining it to all who call on him. Office
hours 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. no7-2w 124

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix
Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every
part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts
for the expulsion of disease before diseased be-
lost. It is thus that in a very short space of time they
ve colds, coughs, rheumatism, fatalness, pains in the
mach, chills, and nervous disorders in all their forms.
ut should any other disease appear in affections of the stomach,
a female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth.
For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broad-
way, New York, and by all druggists. oct25-6m

☞ Those who are Curious to wit-
ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohevaillé (late
manager at Bedelacre's, N. Y.) has brought the manufac-
ture of Ladies' and Youths' Kid Gloves, Mits, Gauntlets, Wig and
Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine
those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect
the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the hand.
dec15-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned,
Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia
are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable
for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us
on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and
Chicago.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Re-
medy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Ca-
tarrh. Office Room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake
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case, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a
penny postage stamp. my25-d&1-6m

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
NO. 129.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 129
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WRITING PAPERS,
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BLANK BOOKS,
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Dealers are respectfully invited to call before purchasing
elsewhere. oct1

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
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Has now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every
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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859.

The dullness in the money market still continues. Some few straggling shipments are offered, but the total amount is comparatively small. Business generally is dull, money close and collections difficult.

Exchange is gradually becoming closer, while some of the banks report that currency is already beginning to accumulate. Rates to customers are steady at 1@c.

Gold 1@2¼ per cent. Very little changed hands on any terms.

Street rates are nominal at 1@2 per cent per month. Little doing.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—The interest on the bonds of the city of Milwaukee has not been paid for some time past. These bonds were issued to the railways centering in that city, for both the principal and interest of which they were to provide. Owing to the pressure of the times the railways have been unable to do it, and of course the bond holders are looking to the city for their money. As yet the city has not provided for the emergency.

A meeting of the bond holders was held on Monday the 14th inst., at the office of Mann & Redman, No. 99 Wall street, New York. Simeon Draper, Esq., Mr. Mann, and several other gentlemen, stated the results of their conference with the Mayor and leading citizens of Milwaukee, and expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit. We copy the remarks of Watts Sherman, Esq., one of the leading Wall street financiers, as reported, and also the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Mr. Sherman thought that there was evidently, from the testimony of the gentlemen who had preceded, a healthy condition of things at Milwaukee, and that there was also a strong prospect of an early and satisfactory arrangement without the necessity of going to the Courts.

In representing the interests under his charge he had frequently communicated with the Mayor and other officials of Milwaukee, who, he was bound to say, had always admitted that the duty of the city to see all its obligations honorably paid. A want of present ability—owing to the present unprecedented condition of the Western country—was then, and has hitherto been, the apology offered for the default.

The Bondholders had readily admitted the sufficiency of these excuses, by a quiet indulgence up to the present time. But they now felt that some earnest and effective action should be taken. It would have been more satisfactory to him if the Common Council of Milwaukee had, long since, manifested, by some public action, a desire to remove the discredit which has fallen upon her. By prompt and honorable action now, it is still in her power to restore to the city her lost credit, and to inspire confidence in future in her plighted faith.

Mr. Mann offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the bondholders of the bonds of the "City of Milwaukee," in view of the returning prosperity of that city and the Western States generally, have a confident expectation that the people and the municipal authorities of said city will adopt early and effectual measures for the payment of arrears of interest due on their bonds.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the city authorities and urge upon them definite and immediate action in regard to the objects specified in the foregoing resolution.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Mr. Draper, Mr. Decoppet, Mr. Lane, Mr. Mann, Mr. Rush.

On motion, Francis Finch, Esq., Mr. Sherman was added to the committee of five.

WASTS SHERMAN, Ch'n.

SIMEON DRAPER, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

	Flour.	Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar'y.	Rye.	Ch'ks.
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.
By Lake	1,200	12,000	12,000	2,000	1,000		
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & A. C. R. R.	300	14,000	15	15	1013	241	21
C. & R. I. R. R.	300	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
R. Island R. R.	300	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central R. R.	300	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	3,100	36,000	22,015	5,015	4,013	2,241	2,021
C. & A. S. L.	1,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	4,100	41,000	27,015	6,015	5,013	3,241	3,021

	Flour	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Bar'y	Rye	Ch'ks
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.
To Buffalo		20000	20000				
To Ogdensburg		5000					
To Oswego		10000					
Other Ports		1000	2150				
Total		40000	22150				

Lumber, feet	225,000	Flour, bbls	1,100
Shingles, No	670,000	Wheat, bu	41,000
Lath, No	200,000	Corn, bu	22,150
Staves, No	70,000	Oats, bu	6,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	Barley, bu	17,000
Coal, tons	500	Beef, bbls	4
Hides, No	1,000		
R. R. Iron, tons	175		
Fish, pkgs	100		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TODAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu	500	Lumber, feet	59,451
Corn, bu	1,000	Shingles, No	20,000
Barley, bu	2,000	Lath, No	15,000
Earth, tons	50	Timber, feet	6,000
		Pork, bbls	50

The Wheat market was still more depressed to-day—Spring grades having declined about 4c per bushel. Early in the day a cargo of No. 2 Spring was picked up at 85c, but on Change the market fell to 82c—one car load selling as low as 80c. About 30,000 bushels were sold at 84@c for No. 1 Spring in store, and 80@82c for No. 2 Spring—closing at about 81c. The Flour market was more active to day—buyers submitting to a decline of about 15c ₱ bbl—in some instances as much as 30c. About 3,800 brls were sold at $3.90@4.62½ for low grade to choice Spring Wheat Extras, $5.00@5.75 for Superfine; and $5.90 for choice White Winter. New Corn opened at 47c for No. 1, but fell 2c, at which there was considerable activity. About 22,000 bushels changed hands at 45@47c for No. 1; 36@38¢ for Rejected, and 49c for Ear. Nothing doing in Old Corn. Oats were in less demand, and the market is 1c lower. About 7000 bushels were sold at 30@30½c for No. 1 in store, and 31½ for Canal afloat. Rye scarce and in demand at 66c for No. 1 at depot. Barley more active, and under a good demand to fill out a cargo, prices advanced 2@4c. About 14,000 bushels were picked up at 51@55c for No. 1, and 49@44c for No. 2. At the close, however, the market was again dull and lifeless. Timothy Seed in fair demand at $2.12½@2.14 for prime. Highwines steady.

The Provision trade is daily attracting more attention. The receipts of Live Hogs to-day were large, at 7,000, with a decline of 20@25c on yesterday's prices. Hogs weighing 220@240 lbs were sold at $4.15@4.25 gross, and extra heavy hogs only commanded $4.50. Light hogs were sold at $3.75. Dressed Hogs opened very dull, with sales at $4.50@5, dividing on 180 lbs; but owing to a light supply, and an improvement in the weather towards evening, 6,100 lbs of prime heavy hogs were sold at $5.05@5.50. In Provisions we have but little worthy of note. A lot of 200 brls new Mess Pork was sold at $14 for the Canadian trade, and 100 brls Leaf Lard at 10c for the same. In Cut Meats we have nothing new. A small lot of Green Sides was sold at 5½c, and a lot of Shoulders on terms not made public. Tallow is a shade easier—prime country packers' being sold at 10c.

Freights are still scarce. We report two engagements at 5c for barley to Buffalo, and 6c for new corn.

"CHICAGO TRICKS OR COMMON CARRIERS."—Under the above title, Messrs. J. L. Hurd & Co complain, in rather a saucy letter to the Detroit *Tribune*, that the Chicago provision dealers are in the habit of billing their cars of beef weighing 550 lbs as only weighing 450 lbs. For this the above firm calls the said merchants "thieves and cheats," and a number other equally ungentlemanly epithets. But, if the truth was known, they would find that the "thieving" and "cheating" was done by the "carriers" themselves; for, as one of such other's throats, they are too willing to "whip the devil round the stump," and carry 900 lbs for 400, rather than honestly redress the freight tariff, which they have all agreed to stick to—*rigidly!*

CHICAGO—Nov 16—Flour in good demand and market unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at $4.75 for Spring State. Wheat dull; sales 51,000 bu mixed Nos. 1 and 3 Chicago Spring at $1.05. Barley in good demand; sales 17,000 bu Western at 71c, and 2000 bu Canadian at 74@76c. Rye active, but market very irregular, with sales of 6000 bushels State at 74c, and 12 000 bushels Canadian at 73@75c. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bu Canadian at 38½c. Canal Freights steady at 6c on flour, but lower on grain; wheat 10c to New York, Lake freights—1,000 bbls flour; 20,000 bu wheat; 16,500 bu barley; 3,500 bu rye; 8,000 bu corn; 6,200 bu peas. Canal Exports—7,100 bbls flour, 42,300 bu wheat, 32,200 bu barley; 5,000 bu rye; 4,000 bu oats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Receipts, 17,546 brls flour; 56,615 bu wheat; 5,615 bu corn; 44,886 bu oats; 3,600 bu rye.

BOSTON—Nov. 17.—Receipts, 7,243 brls flour; 571 bu corn; 1,800 bu oats.

ALBANY BASIRE MARKET.—Nov. 17.—Barley is in fair supply and firmly held; the sales made to-day indicate a steady market; 4,000 bu Lake Shore, p. t.; 1,000 bu Rear sweat, in car lots, 73 @74c; 9,000 do about 75c; 1,000 bu do Peas 74c, 76c; 2,000 do Canada West, 85c; and 6,100 do do p. t.; 2,000 bu State, 85c; 4,000 do Corn sweat, 76c; and 4,000 do Canada East at 75c; leaving 21,800 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—Freights, 1@2c 94lb to Buffalo; 6@6.6½c by sail to Kingston. Receipts, 200 brls flour; 37,700 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* says:

During the forenoon to-day, sellers managed to keep the wheat market up to yesterday's figures, and about 20,000 bushels sold at 82@84c for Extra Spring; 80@82c for Club; 80c for No. 1; and 87c for No. 2, but New York despatches received on Change rather weakened the market, and in the afternoon there were no buyers for No. 1 at outside of 80c. Other grades nominally sustained a similar decline. In the face, however, of the prices ruling at Chicago—owing to the short supply there and the calculations which had been made on a continuance of large receipts—sellers were very reluctant to submit to any decline, and the market in consequence closed extremely dull. There was no perceptible change in flour. Sales about a thousand barrels at $4 for Superfine, $4.50 for choice country Spring Extra and $5 for city do.

TOLEDO—Nov. 18.—The receipts to-day are: Flour, 5,324 bbls; Wheat, 6,813 bu; Rye, 3,050 bu; Corn, 6,964 bu; Barley, 850 bu. Shipped by G. A. T. R. R., Nov. 17.—Flour, 2,706 bbls; Wheat, 5,323 bu. Shipped by Lake, Nov. 18.—Flour, 10,046 bbls; Wheat, 15,491 bu; Corn, 9,000 bu. The market to-day is very dull, with no sales reported in Flour or Wheat. Corn—Sales 14,000 bu p. t.; 1,800 bu at 52c; 4,700 bu at 53c.

DETROIT—Nov. 18.—Business remains very quiet. We continue to quote Wheat nominal at $1.16@1.22 for No. 1 extra white, and $1.07@1.08 for No. 1 red. The amount offering is too insignificant to attract the attention of buyers. A lot of No. 1 red was on the market at $1.10. Flour is held at $4.75@4.87 for red extra, and $5.00@5.12½ for white do. Shippers are offering only $4.62½ for red and $4.75@4.87½ for white. Corn is held at 56c. Barley rather quiet, with a downward tendency. Other grains unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The receipts were:—6,497 Hogs; 5,718 bu Corn; 2,108 bu Wheat; 895 bu Oats. The *Gazette* says:

There was an improved demand for flour today, and prices advanced 10c, closing firm at $4.85@4.95 for superfine, and $5.00@5.25 for extra, with sales of 2,500 bbls—included in which were 2,500 bbls taken for Pittsburgh. Wheat was also firmer and in better demand, but prices were not materially higher. Corn is in good demand at 44@45c. No change in other grains. Whisky sold at 22½.

RECEIPTS AT TIDEWATER.—The receipts at tidewater of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week in November, in the years 1858 and 1859 have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	36,000	183,500	148,900	276,800
1858	54,000	408,000	15,000	139,400
Decrease	31,000	Inc., 24,500	Dec., 257,600	Inc., 79,000

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	1,736,000	7,665,000	2,445,000	2,567,000
1859	940,000	3,533,000	2,665,000	1,500,000
Decrease	1,593,000	4,129,000	3,200,000	1,062,100

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year shows a falling off in the receipts of 1826 of 1,966,640 bbls. flour.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "The above figures show a large deficiency during the week in the receipts of flour, that article reaching tidewater almost entirely by railroad. The receipts of wheat are in excess of those of last year for the week, and there is again an excess in the receipts of barley. The receipts of the new crop of barley, compared with the receipts of 1858, show a deficiency of 820,000 bushels. Barreled beef, like flour, comes forward by railroad. The article of Cheese is in large receipt, being nearly 10,000,000 ℔; the receipts have not been so large since 1852."

The Hog and Provision Trade.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette 18th.]

The market for hogs was easier to-day, but there was a pretty active demand at from 4 to 5 20c below yesterday's figures. Holders, however, were not willing to make concessions, generally, $5.75 having in most cases been resolutely contended for. The bulk of sales, notwithstanding, were at the reduced figure, establishing a decline, as compared with yesterday's, of fully 15c. This was owing in part to the weather, which was unfavorable, the thermometer in the afternoon being up to 54° and there were no signs, this evening, of a change for the better. The under current, we think, indicates more confidence, and buyers, if the weather were favorable, would willingly split the difference with sellers; that is to say, good hogs would sell readily at $5.80@5.90. The packers, the particulars of which are given in another place, show a range of $5.30@5.75 5.80@5.85 the prevailing figures for lots averaging 200 to 210 lbs. About 7,500 head were received. Among the offerings were several lots of Indiana hogs. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati road brought in 2,000 head yesterday. The indications are that the market will be much better supplied early in the season than was anticipated, and it has been discovered that it is not necessary to sell half-fatted hogs to produce this result. Nearly all the hogs arriving are for sale, and there is a general disposition to sell them, if currency can be obtained.

In provisions, the feature was a demand from New York for old mess pork, which swept the market of all that was left, and had a tone of 1@1.50